# Peace News

*The International Pacifist Weekly*

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# The bombs – TUC urges 'STOP NOW'

## Delegate calls for great demonstration

**THE Trades Union Congress in its closing session at Blackpool last Friday unanimously demanded the immediate stoppage of both the making and the testing of nuclear bombs. The full text of the resolution reads:**

**"Congress views with grave concern the growing health hazards and danger to world peace arising from the continued testing and manufacture of atomic and hydrogen bombs, and is of the opinion that their manufacture should cease immediately and that no further tests should take place.**

"Congress calls on the General Council to press this policy with H.M. Government, which should be urged to propose with a view to agreement the immediate unconditional suspension of tests to the Governments of other powers directly concerned, as a first step towards the banning of all nuclear weapons.

"At the same time the ICFTU (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions) should be requested to recommend similar action by all member Trade Union mevements.

"Congress further urges the General Council to press the Government for immediate enquiry and report, nationally and through the United Nations, on health hazards arising from the use of radio-active materials, whether for military, industrial or other purposes, and to publicise the results."

### *Applause*

The adoption of this resolution was the focal point of the closing session of the Congress. Despite the reported lack of a clear, decisive lead from the TUC General Council, the 1,000 delegates representing over 8,000,000 workers demonstrated deep feeling in what the Manchester Guardian correspondent called the "firmest expression of opinion." The motion was passed with a great shout and applause.

The motion was moved by the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, and was seconded by the Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers. It was also supported by the Chemical Workers' Union, the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfirers, the Scottish Painters' Society and the Constructional Engineering Union.

*Mr. Ralph Bond, the mover of the resolution for the ACTAT, reportedly received a reception exceeding that given to any other delegate during the week—including Frank Cousins.*

Mr. Bond drew attention to the appalling dangers facing all mankind, and especially the British people.

### *Stalling*

The great hopes placed in the UN Disarmament Sub-committee had not been realised, he said. He accused the British Government of stalling all along the line.

The Government, he said, was more interested in getting Dr. Adenauer re-elected than getting an agreement to stop nuclear tests. If he were re-elected, there would soon be demands that West Germany should be allowed to make and test a hydrogen bomb.

Britain's wealth was being squandered on perfecting weapons so destructive that it would amount to national suicide to use them. Agreement to stop all nuclear tests would bring a breath of hope to the world.

But someone always wanted to impose conditions on the stopping of such tests, and "then the talks can go on for ever," while some lunatic might want to press the button.

**"The great majority of the British public are against the bombs and the tests, but the Government defies public opinion and defies the conscience of mankind," he declared.**

### *Challenge*

He urged a visible protest by all trade unions to let the Government know that in continuing to test and make nuclear weapons it was acting against the people's wishes.

**"If the General Council were to take a lead in this we could have the greatest demonstration since the days of Chartism.**

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## A plan for Cyprus

### *By Fenner Brockway MP*

**CHAIRMAN OF THE MOVEMENT FOR COLONIAL FREEDOM**

**I am in Athens but my mind is in Cyprus. At every breakfast table politicians and journalists are discussing the danger that, unless the British Government acts on the resolution calling for negotiations with Cypriot representatives which the United Nations is likely to adopt, violence may break out again on an extended scale.**

The hotels in Athens are crowded with journalists. The Greek Government has invited here the foreign editors of the leading newspapers of America and Europe, as I reported in Peace News last week, and has also invited Kenneth Robinson, MP, Lena Jeger, MP, Peter Benenson, representing "Justice" (the influential committee of British lawyers concerned with human rights), and myself.

We have met the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, other Ministers and Archbishop Makarios at Press conferences. The British Labour delegation has also met them in private discussions.

### RETURN TO VIOLENCE

The fear of renewed conflict in Cyprus is specially tragic because our discussions have shown that there are new and important opportunities for a peaceful settlement.

● In the first place, the British Government no longer attaches the same importance to the island as a military base.

● Secondly, Archbishop Makarios has made it clear that he is ready that the Turkish Cypriots should be included in a delegation to negotiate a settlement with the British Government.

● Thirdly, the Greek Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary have told us emphatically that they would accept the independence of Cyprus, rather than union with Greece, if Cypriot people expressed a desire for this through self-determination.

The prospect of a return to violence in Cyprus is the more alarming because there is evidence that the extremist elements among the Turks would become actively involved. It is known that they are making bombs, and their leader has declined to condemn them.

It is a mistake to believe that these extremists are representative of the Turkish population. The Mufti is a moderate and wants harmonious co-operation with the

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## *This boy's life is at stake*

### AN EDITORIAL

**IT is human beings such as this boy from Cardiff whose futures are at stake in the nuclear and rocket race. Their lives and health are to-day threatened by the possibility of nuclear war, and, some scientists are convinced, also by nuclear tests.**

The resolution of the Trades Union Congress on nuclear weapons, reported on this page, is an important step forward. It will have an important infiuence on the Labour Party Conference opening on September 30.

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## *AT A GLANCE*

**Racial segregation notices** in a Transvaal food market have led to an angry protest from about 200 Indian and African buyers who threaten to boycott the market.

**The inauguration** of the Federal Legislature of The West Indies will take place on April 22 1958. Federal elections are to take place on March 25.

**Garry Davis,** following his arrest for illegally entering the Netherlands, was handed by Dutch police to German authorities at the frontier post of Glanerbrug on August 31.

## Ku Klux Klan burn cross as Negroes boycott buses

### By RALPH BLACKWOOD, MA

***US Race Relations Correspondent***

PERHAPS non-violence is not popular in Rock Hill, South Carolina. It has been reported that Rev. C. A. Ivory, a leader of the Negro bus boycott movement, who is confined to his wheel-chair, said of the threatening telephone calls: "In case I have to shoot anybody, my arms are still good."

The Rock Hill Committee for Promotion of Human Rights has raised money in Rock Hill to pay for petrol for around 30 automobiles which haul protestors who refuse to ride the segregated buses. The Committee also plans to buy two new station waggons.

**The Ku Klux Klan held a rally in the outskirts of Rock Hill last month. The robed and hooded speaker described the Klan's "non-violent" plan for an attack on the boycott.**

The unidentified leader (his hood covered his face) proposed a counter boycott; whites would refuse to hire Negroes and refuse to give them credit. Also, the Klan speaker planned to have cars transporting Negroes halted and the owners jailed for lack of public service licences.

After the rally, the Klan drove into the Negro district and burned a cross near Mr. Ivory's home.

The Star Bus Lines of Rock Hill are reported to have changed their routes and schedules because of the small number of passengers in Negro areas.

## CD challenged again

MR. LEIGHTON, secretary of the Printers' Movement for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons, has challenged the Romford (Essex) Council to public debate on the futility of civil defence organisation in face of the H-bomb.

The challenge has been taken up by Senior Warden Smith and the debate will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 18, 7.45 p.m., in the Lauriex Hall at Romford Market Place, with the editor of Romford's local newspaper in the chair. The controversy has caused great interest in the district, and a number of Labour Councillors and local organisations are giving their support.

G. K. Wilson, who speaks Icelandic has been on an extended visit to the island and writes on

# ICELAND's POLITICS

ICELAND'S 157,000 inhabitants are staunch believers in national freedom; indeed, the fact that they are in Iceland at all is due to their Viking forefathers having fled there from the persecution of the Norwegian tyrant, King Harold the Fair.

In order that a similar tyranny should be prevented from taking root in their new land these early settlers in 930 A.D. founded what was perhaps the nearest approach to a democratic republic at that time, and what can be claimed to be the oldest legislative assembly today.

The Icelander has therefore a long tradition in his respect for liberty and justice, and this is naturally expressed in contemporary Icelandic politics.

As Iceland derives most of its present prosperous trade from the fishing industry, it is not surprising to find that this industry plays an important rôle in the political life of the country. The fishery workers, however, are not represented by any single political party.

## Strict neutrality

Farming is the second industry of Iceland, and 30 per cent. of the population are engaged in this industry as against 20 per cent in the fisheries. The farmers are an important political factor and were responsible for founding the Icelandic Co-operative movement.

They are mainly represented by the Progressive Party, which is a leftish Liberal Party. The Progressive Party's liberal outlook is due to the farmers being mostly smallholders, as the geographic constitution of Iceland does not lend itself to large-scale farming.

In domestic policy the Progressive Party supports the Co-operative movement, but also favours public control of some industries. In foreign policy the Party supports NATO, and the agreement to have U.S. forces in the island during what it considered was an emergency. (Iceland has no armed forces, and according to a declaration of 1918 the Government must pursue a policy of strict neutrality. However, since the Allied occupation during the last war, the Americans have been authorised to maintain and extend the huge air base at Keflavik.

The strongest party in Iceland is the Independence Party (Conservative). Whilst enjoying the support of 42 per cent. of the electorate, the Party forms the present parliamentary Opposition.

## Opposed to an army

Traditionally opposed to public ownership, the Independence Party has, nevertheless, supported the municipal ownership of the Reykjavik fishing fleet. Earlier the Party was pioneer of Icelandic independence from Denmark. Now it gives full support to NATO.

**Like all other Icelandic parties, it is opposed to Iceland having her own armed forces, as public opinion is wholeheartedly against such forces on traditional and economic grounds.**

With growing industry, Socialism is gaining influence. The Labour Party formed in 1916 aims at the Welfare State, and whilst it favours nationalisation, its present programme does not include further plans for this. It supports NATO and the American air base being maintained during the "present emergency."

The United Peoples Socialist Party is an extreme left-wing party and was formed in 1936 by the amalgamation of the Communists and left-wing social democrats. It aims at establishing in Iceland a Marxist-Socialist State, at raising the living standard and at maintaining the unarmed neutrality of Iceland outside all military pacts.

However, the Party supports the idea of larger nations keeping armed forces as long as they remain within their respective frontiers. Like the Labour Party, it has eight representatives in the National Assembly and one Minister in the present Government.

Youngest and smallest of the political parties is the National Defence Party. Founded in 1953, it aims at establishing cultural and economic freedom and re-establishing the political neutrality of Iceland. Firstly by combating the influence of the foreign occupation forces, and secondly, by facilitating the removal of those forces.

**It has the "Third Way" [separate from the two blocs] approach to politics and adheres to national pacifism; some of its members being Gandhians.**

In domestic affairs the Party supports co-operative socialism, and aims at uniting the agrarian and industrial factions which are often the subject of friction between the other parties. The Party organ "Free Nation" reaches a varied and influential cross-section of the people, and despite the Party having lost its two representatives in the Althing elections last year, the Party has done much to influence the course of Icelandic politics.

## American base

The Conservative Government which was elected in 1953 was harassed by a bitter opposition to its foreign policy. It was under constant pressure to remove the American forces stationed there.

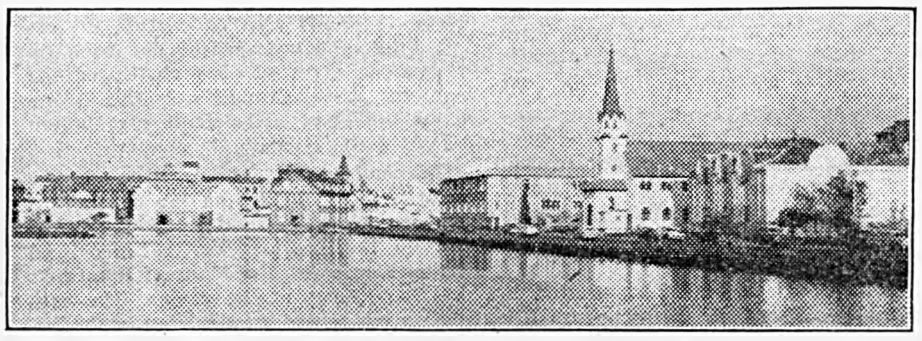
This pressure was partly due to the Icelander's traditional desire for independence, but was mainly due to that desire being exploited by the Opposition parties and particularly the Communist and Third Way parties.

**In 1956 the Government resigned and a general election was held in June of that year, which resulted in a coalition of the Progressive, Labour and Communist parties pledged to evacuate the American forces by January, 1958.**

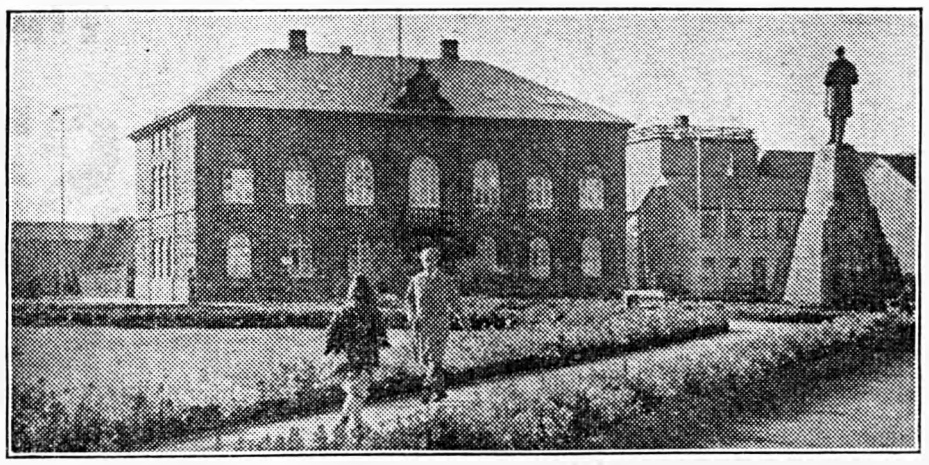
However, the powerful Conservative Press was not slow to sieze upon the opportunity presented by the crisis created by the events in Hungary and Egypt last autumn.

Claiming that these were evidence of the insecurity which threatened small nations, the Conservatives gained public support for maintaining the American base, with the result that the two centre parties in the Government, despite the objection of their Communist coalescents, were obliged to conclude an agreement with the U.S. Government which secured a new lease of the base to the Americans.

**It would be difficult to predict with accuracy how future world crises may affect Icelandic politics, but it is reassuring to know that the Icelandic people are far from being complacent at the presence of military forces on their island.**



A view of Reykjavik and the lake



The House of the Althing, the Icelandic Parliament

# Experimenters for peace

**By ROBERT E. JEFFORD**

**Secretary of the European Youth Committee of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation**

*Recently Peace News published a report on the youth training conference organised by the European Youth Committee of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation. Now Robert Jefford, its secretary, discusses how this group started and the problems it faces.*

AT Elsinore in 1951, 40 young people met near Hamlet's Castle at an International Fellowship of Reconciliation Conference on "Christian Youth and the Problems of Peace." The committee set up to plan this Conference asked itself the question: "To be, or not to be?"

It was unanimously resolved that this group—youth working for youth—should remain in existence. So began the IFOR European Youth Committee, under the chairmanship of a man with ideas: Harold Guite, then a classics tutor at Manchester University.

**The committee's job was—and still is—(1) to create fellowship between young Christian pacifists in different countries who are working with the Fellowship of Reconciliation and other groups, and (2) to organise witness and action nationally and internationally.**

We are a group of experimenters for peace.

### "Caravan"

Since Elsinore, other international conferences have been held in Austria, Denmark again, Switzerland, England, and, this year, Belgium, some for the training of leaders (one of the most hopeful efforts towards a more peaceful world), and some for witness to young people new to pacifist ideas.

Also national conferences have taken place from time to time and local groups are gradually being built up.

In 1955 an international team of five young men went to Germany, in view of conscription measures there, witnessing to the conscientious objectors standpoint in several towns and villages.

Another "caravan" is coming to Britain this October, as already reported in P.N. Practical work and political action are not forgotten, while some of our members are work-camp leaders with the International Voluntary Service for Peace.

The national representatives who make up the body of the committee are young people active in their own countries, the great majority over the past six years being under 30 years of age.

The full committee can only meet at international conferences, but a small executive meets every six months.

Although we make our plans independently, the IFOR council gives us very valuable support and financial help.

### The need

A year ago Harold Guite went to take up a post in West Africa, and our chairman is now Piet Burggraaf, a Dutch school teacher living in Amsterdam. (He belongs to a group which has regular conversations with Communists, a great move for reconciliation, and is also much concerned with youth camps.)

The new editor of our Youth Bulletin, Svend Gaarn-Larsen, is a Danish student of journalism who built up a youth group from practically nothing last autumn.

But biographies of all our workers would fill reams!

**Our principal concern in the coming months will be to encourage the development of youth groups on the Continent, particularly in countries where there has been little advance as yet: hence our plans for a team of leaders to visit our groups or individual members during next August.**

But first we hope to get a lot done this winter. I will not speak of our work in England, where the pattern of pacifist witness is familiar, free discussion *still* very free, and conscientious objection long recognised.

Elsewhere the need is, by comparison, so much greater.

I spoke recently to a Swiss friend who will be liable for national service when his engineering training is complete. He was amazed to hear that I had been a CO, and just shrugged when asked what provision was made for Swiss objectors—"Prison, I suppose."

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## When an African comes home to S. Rhodesia

By BASIL DELAINE

Bulawayo

**AN African who graduated from the London University with an MA received a sad homecoming when he arrived with his wife and two children at Bulawayo railway station recently.**

He is Mr. Matthew Wara-Tara who has returned to his homeland to teach at an African school. Mr. Wara-Tara, who was met at Bulawayo railway station by that great champion of the African in Southern Rhodesia Mrs. G. Coleman, got in the queue for the customs.

Then a European, with an African porter holding his luggage, pushed in front of Mr. Wara-Tama and Mrs. Coleman.

Mrs. Coleman was indignant. Why, she asked, had the European pushed in front of her African friend?

The answer came like a burst of machine-gun fire:

"I have a porter," said the European. "That's why I am entitled to get in front of this African. In any case, the railways do not employ porters for Africans."

(Official railway porters can be used only by Europeans in Southern Rhodesia. Non-Europeans with a lot of luggage must take the chance of employing one of the unemployed hangers-on who congregate at the station.)

### "FULL OF SADNESS"

Mr. Wara-Tama's comment to Mrs. Coleman later was a poignant one: "My heart is full of sadness," he said.

Mrs. Coleman runs the only secondary evening school for Africans in the Federation.

She has a staff of 15 voluntary European teachers and two Africans.

One hundred and fifty African pupils—many of whom work long hours during the day—attend the school to study for the Junior School Certificate and the Matric.

## BONUS POINTS

**CRICKET fans will know that during the season which is just ending the side which had the fastest rate of scoring runs per over in the first innings of county championship matches, earned a bonus of two points.**

**During the past month the Peace Pledge Union Headquarters has put on £100 which is just above the average amount it should receive to reach the figure of £1,150. This encouraging result is due to two gifts of £25 each, one of 20 Canadian dollars, another of £5 and other smaller gifts, for each and all of which we are most grateful. But unfortunately the rate of scoring for some other months was so slow that the fund is badly behind on the eight months. We should have scored £768, instead of which the total is £465.**

**Many a test match or county championship game has been won in the last innings and we have still our last innings to play, although unfortunately the cricket season is nearly over. £685 to be raised in 16 weeks. Let me start by seeing whether there are 685 readers who will send £1 each before the total is next announced. Surrey fans might like to lead the way, to be followed by Northamptonshire, Lancashire and Yorkshire just to show there is no ill feeling! But in any case will you be one of the 685?**

**STUART MORRIS,**
**General Secretary.**

| Total | Months | Last Month | Still Needed |
|---|---|---|---|
| 465 | 8 | 104 | 685 |

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# WE WANT ALL-KENYA POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS—African leader

P. N. Reporter

**"MY people think that the time has come for a colony-wide political organisation in Kenya," declared Mr. C. Argwings-Kothek, the President of the Nairobi District African Congress, at a Press conference sponsored by the Africa Bureau in London recently.**

Mr. Argwings-Kothek formerly studied law at the University of Wales. The Nairobi District African Congress was the first African political organisation to be officially registered since the Kenya African Union was banned.

At present only district political organisations are allowed, such as the Congress in Nairobi, the Central Nyansa Political Association and the Mobassa African Democratic Union. It is not permitted to send speakers to address meetings in other parts of the country.

### Fear still present

"We would like that the government should allow us at least to get the heads of these district organisations together to form a colony-wide organisation," Mr. Argwings-Kothek told the Press conference. At present they tend to be tribal organisations; this he wanted to avoid.

"With fundamental things we should be able to express our views without fear. We do not have that now," he said.

He cited the introduction since June of the policy of recording speeches made at African meetings. These records could be tampered with, he said, and could be used at future trials.

His main effort in London was to get support for the plea that colony-wide political organisations be allowed. He hoped also to see Mr. Profumo at the Colonial Office and to present some documents.

These dealt with questions of land, immigration, education, Africanisation of the government services, the Kenya police, health services, and the general development of the country.

### No race hatred

"What we want is something absolutely democratic, not "multi-racial" government. We want a government in which people share according to their numbers," he said.

**"The African will not agree to be put third place in his own country. Whatever government there is, it should be the government of Kenya—a government to which the people feel they belong."**

Because of the proportion of the various groups in Kenya, this meant largely a government of Africans, "with no prejudices to the rights of minorities who have contributed so long to the development of our country."

The Africans today fear increased immigration in which they have no say. "We like the European to come to Kenya and stay there, but not to stay there and govern us."

The Nairobi District African Congress is not a racial organisation, and Whites would be free to join if they wanted to do so. We "do not hate anybody because of his race," he declared.

## H-FLASHES

**Two-thirds of the poverty and disease** in the world could be eliminated by the use of one-tenth of the £40,000,000,000 now being spent in the production of hydrogen bombs, Lord Boyd Orr told a meeting of the World Association of World Federalists at the Hague recently.

**The prohibited area of the Woomera Range** has been extended toward the North-East coast of Australia to provide a pathway for the testing of a top-secret British missile, believed to be the forerunner of an inter-continental ballistic missile. Special equipment is being installed along a 1,200 mile area.

**Radio-active rain,** red in colour and later turning yellow, is reported to have fallen for the second time in five weeks on a village in the Malabar district of Kerala State, India.

**A petition** signed by 3,700 workers of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen calling for the suspension of all plans for testing hydrogen bombs was presented by Frank Allaun, MP, in the House of Commons on August 1.

**"The supply** of anything like atomic weapons to South Korea must necessarily have an upsetting influence not only there but in the whole world."—Mr. Nehru, New Delhi, Aug. 13.

## Church must act to stop tests

—British Weekly

**A PROCESSION perhaps 2,000,000 strong, representative of all the Christian Churches in Britain, to march to Westminster to present a statement requesting the renunciation of nuclear tests for a trial period, is a suggestion made by the British Weekly, August 15.**

"In this age of resolutions, when a declaration by the Church is too hackneyed and too familiar to have the impact of an act of the Church, an act must take the place of a resolution," says the well-known religious journal.

The request for the suspension of nuclear tests should be presented simultaneously to the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. But it should be delivered after the two deputations have walked to Westminster at the head of a procession made up of trainloads of men and women and young people in our churches who have come to London for this purpose in specially chartered coaches and trains from all over Britain.

Would the organisation of such a project be a greater consideration than the effect of such an occasion on Parliament, world opinion and the churches? "Probably, for our present leadership," concludes the British Weekly.

## Tests and Asian flu

DR. C. VAN RIJSINGE, a Dutch scientist, said in a speech at the UNESCO centre in Amsterdam recently that the possibility cannot be excluded that there is a connection between nuclear tests and Asian 'flu, reports Het Vrije Volk, a Dutch daily newspaper.

Dr. van Rijsinge said that Asian 'flu might well originate in mutations of disease germs caused by atomic radiation. The radiation may not yet be harmful to man, but could produce new forms of disease.

### Tests and plants

A current issue of the British periodical, "The Farmer," suggests that mutations in plants, which have been observed by many people recently, may be due to the fall-out from nuclear tests.

Some biologists, however, are of the opinion that the evidence to date is insufficient.

## Why conscript JW's?

**THE Cardiff Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Guy Sixsmith, commenting on a recent case of a Jehovah Witness conscientious objector, asked last week why anyone wanted to conscript a JW these days.**

**He said that in the past he had always regarded himself as bound to send JWs to jail if they disobeyed the order.**

**"What," he asked, "is the principle now?"**

**"If you want to go into the Forces you cannot, and if you do not want to, you have to," he commented.**

**"The principle seems to be to cut off the feet of those who are too tall and stretch those who are too short. I would have thought it better to rely on people who are a little more willing to go into the Forces. If there was a shortage of man power I could understand it, but it is not the case today."**


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# IN PERSPECTIVE

## Jordan and Syria

IT needs what a Frenchman would describe as "a good layer of stupidity" to accept as genuine that the hurried delivery of American weapons to Jordan is due to fear of Syrian aggressive intentions.

Syria's long frontier with Turkey and the proximity of hostile Lebanon and Israel are sufficient to make certain that no Syrian politician is playing with the idea of a direct attack on Jordan. But there are other complications.

Of the various Arabian States set up in direct or indirect consequence of the defeat of Turkey in World War I, Jordon is the most sickly. It is neither culturally nor economically capable of survival as an entity without external aid. At first this was British, then it was to come from Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Syria. But most of it remained on paper, owing partly to internal Arab dissensions and jealousies and partly to the new "aiding" countries' own economic difficulties.

Jordan's internal conditions have always been so bad that King Hussein's throne was at no time secure, and came near to toppling over in May of the present year. Up to the time of the Soviet supply of arms to Syria no Western paper made a secret of the fact that it was only by a clever coup that the young King saved the situation—not without the aid of distinctly undemocratic measures.

Once again, therefore, the West is laying itself wide open to Moscow propaganda by strengthening a régime which, to say the least of it, is lacking the wholehearted support of the population. It is also doing something even more dangerous.

It is increasing the military power of the most determined of all Arab enemies of Israel (and its nearest neighbour), whose internal dissensions may, moreover, be best reconciled and whose doubtful standing in the Arab world may best be raised by the intensification of hostile acts against the "Israeli outpost of Western colonialism."

It is pretty generally agreed that neither the USA nor Russia will start a direct nuclear war. It is equally generally agreed that, if one comes about, it will come as the eventual consequence of the kind of "local" war liable to erupt in the Middle East unless a really statesmanlike settlement puts an end to the present cold war. That is the ultimate danger of the present situation.

## Okinawa

TO most people in Britain—and possibly in the USA also—Okinawa is the scene of the rather idyllic story of war-time occupation told in the play and film "The Teahouse of the August Moon." Okinawa is a real island, however, with real people in it, and it threatens to provide the Pacific with the same kind of tragedy that Cyprus has provided in the Mediterranean, with the difference that while the British are contemplating the abandonment of their plans for using Cyprus as a military base, the US is tightening its grasp on Okinawa, and is rapidly developing plans for its military utilisation. Indeed, it is reported that Prime Minister Kishi, after his visit to the United States, has remarked that in future, following the reduction of US forces in Japan the front line will centre on Okinawa, which will become the strategic outpost for US nuclear strategy. Atomic guided missiles are to be sited on the island.

Last year an investigating sub-committee reported that already about one-eighth of the total area had been requisitioned by the US forces.

From time to time the US Government gives an assurance that some time in the indefinite future, when we live in a different kind of world, the Okinawans may be able to do as they wish with their own land. In the meantime they have "residual" autonomy, which is now likely to be modified by the appointment of a US High Commissioner.

Speaking of Okinawa, General Stearly, Commander of the US Twentieth Air Force, has said: "The nation that controls that island will control the Far East, and that is one part of the world than can be controlled by a single nation. Okinawa is a bastion of defence and a base from which we can strike."

Okinawa is to become a US aicraft carrier even more vulnerable than Britain, only unlike the British, the Okinawans have been given no choice as to their willingness to bear this risk for the US Government.

## The "outline law"

THE French Government, with a view to presenting some new hope to the UN Assembly when the Algerian situation comes up once more, is struggling to get agreement among the different political groups (with the exception of the Communists) on its proposed "outline law". This would stabilise the sending of Algerian representatives (or perhaps it would be better to say representatives from Algeria) to the French Assembly, the splitting up of Algeria into a number of separate territories to which a considerable degree of autonomy would be granted, and the setting up of a central Algerian Assembly, which would have a very narrow area of authority, wedged as it would be between the French Government and the territorial governments.

There is a sharp division, however, even among those who regard this proposed law as providing a suitable basis for an approach to an Algerian settlement. As a matter of fact, whichever section gets the upper hand, apart from the use of the proposal before UN, it will have very little influence on the Algerian situation itself.

The French have a genius for the creation of blessed words. Whatever the British may have been doing in the colonial territories that they have dominated, or still dominate, it has never occurred to them to speak of the British, or English, "presence" as a kind of sacrosanct institution that must be stabilised for all time.

It is, for instance, quite evident that the British settlers in Kenya are going to hold on to their power and privileges as are the French settlers in Algeria, just as long as they can. They have not developed the French trick, however, of speaking of the British "presence" as something it would be sacriligeous to question. In Algeria this term "presence" can, in fact, serve either as a blessed word implying a beneficent influence or to describe an organisation of settlers that is about as blackguardly as the Ku Klux Klan.

Another ingenious verbal usage that the French have contrived is the investing of the word "personality" with a significance of something that they are willing to recognise in Algeria while withholding autonomy. The recognition of the Algerian personality, however, is hardly compatible with the division of the country into three or four separate sections, and it is this aspect of the proposed law that the French critics, including the "socialists" (this is still the name they use), are quarrelling about.

## "Open Skies" and secret cities

WHEN Mr. Zorin delivered his onslaught in the Disarmament Sub-Committee on the Western proposals he denounced the US "Open Skies" proposal as a device by which the US Government could collect "intelligence information." There is, of course, a very large element of truth in this charge, but it also carries with it a damning admission as to Russian conditions that ought not to be overlooked.

Quite apart from the spy systems that are operated by both sets of Powers, it is a great deal easier for the Russian Government to accumulate information about what is happening in the territories of any of the Western nations than it is for the Governments of these nations to accumulate information about Russia. This arises not only from the greater freedom of movement of the nations of the West, but also from the freedom of publication both in the Press and books.

The Open Skies proposal, therefore, particularly in the original form in which President Eisenhower propounded it, would be a great deal more to the military advantage of the USA than it would be to Russia. The advantage that Russia would be losing is maintained at the expense of the freedom of its people.

One of the most striking aspects of this is to be found in the fact that it is impossible for a visitor to Moscow (and presumably for a resident) to obtain a map of the city. In London, Paris, New York, and probably in every other Western capital, it is possible to obtain not only a considerable variety of maps, but also a city gazeteer in which the maps are arranged in page form and with which, by the help of the street index, a visitor (or a resident) may if he so desires find his way anywhere without enquiry.

When the Russian régime reaches the modest degree of civilised liberalism necessary to make this kind of facility possible it will be a matter for celebration, and we hope that Peace News may be supplied with a souvenir copy.

## Tailpiece

Peace-Loving: "Even Satan himself likes everything ruled by him to live in peace."

*Popola Kuturo, Bulgaria.*

*Editorial and Publishing office.*
**3 Blackstock Road**
**London, N.4**
**Tel: STAmford Hill 2262**

# PEACE NEWS

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## A TWENTIETH CENTURY CRUSADE

**THE 400,000,000 people living in the industrialised countries of Europe and America receive an average income of £300 per head—ranging from £100 to £600. In Western Europe (excepting the Soviet-dominated area) the average annual income is £200 per head.**

**BUT THE 1,000,000,000 PEOPLE IN THE POORER COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD (EXCEPTING CHINA) RECEIVE ONLY AN AVERAGE INCOME OF £20 PER HEAD. A VERY HIGH PROPORTION OF THESE GET MUCH LESS.**

**Professor P. M. S. Blackett, F.R.S., presented these facts in his presidential address to this year's Annual Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.**

**The theme of his address was that the Western Powers should make the great experiment of sacrificing some of their immediate prosperity in order to help develop the "have-not" countries.**

**Two relevant lectures on "Freedom from Want" were also delivered recently at the Oxford Conference of the International Liaison Committee of Organisations for Peace. These contrasting (but not contradictory) lectures were delivered by Mr. J. H. Anderson, Regional Director of the Agricultural Advisory Service, and Professor G. D. H. Cole.**

★ ★

**MR. ANDERSON REALISTICALLY FACED the difficulties to be confronted, but gave a very encouraging estimate of what could be done to reduce hunger. Professor Cole gave a confessedly depressing and equally realistic examination of the difficulties in the way of large-scale help.**

**Mr. Anderson was dealing with the actual efforts undertaken by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation, while Professor Cole was discussing what would be needed to start the non-industrialised countries on the path that would bring them in line with Western development.**

- **Mr. Anderson would be glad to see Britain add a halfpenny per head to the 1½d. that it already pays into the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation.**
- **Professor Cole endorsed the Labour Party proposal that 1 per cent of the national income be allocated to help develop the poverty-stricken peoples, while he was obviously depressed by the double doubt as to whether this sum would be forthcoming and whether anything very adequate could be done with it.**
- **Professor Blackett also has endorsed this 1 per cent proposal.**

**HE ALSO SAID THAT THE WEST HAD OVERESTIMATED THE NEED OF THE EX-COLONIAL ASIAN COUNTRIES FOR TECHNICAL ADVICE AND UNDER-ESTIMATED THEIR NEED FOR MONEY.**

**It seems clear that if Britain began a radical disarmament plan it could release resources that could make a substantial contribution in helping the non-industrialised countries along the road which Professors Blackett and Cole both see as desirable.**

★ ★

**WE HOLD THAT there are more essential matters to be dealt with before the non-industrialised peoples are encouraged to set out on the road to large-scale industrialisation.**

- **FIRSTLY, we have to find out whether the peoples of the world who regularly get enough to eat can be brought to a sense of shame that two-thirds of the world's population continues to be under-nourished, and to resolve that, despite the difficulties, they will find a way to end this hunger.**

**Mr. Anderson argued that there is no doubt that with the help of science food supplies could be increased, not only to cope with the present need, but also to keep pace with any foreseeable increase in the world's population.**

- **SECONDLY, we hold that it is even more desirable to spread knowledge of simple skills and the ability to use hand tools than (except for irrigation schemes, etc.) it is to set the peoples we want to help on the path of developing heavy industry.**

★ ★

**ON THIS ISSUE we believe that the Working Party that recently reported on unilateral disarmament for the British pacifist movement makes a proposal that is well worth serious consideration.**

**It urges that on a volunteer basis there shall be officially organised corps of technicians, skilled mechanics, teachers and labourers.**

**"These corps should be available both at home and abroad for assisting in areas damaged by flood, earthquake and other natural catastrophes, and for creative projects which would assist in the advancement of countries in need of development."**

**An appeal for such volunteers might strike the imagination of our young men and women. If it did so, it could form the basis of the kind of crusade that is called for in the twentieth century.**

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

*a monthly column by*

**STUART MORRIS**

### *Church and politics*

THE Central Committee of German Catholics has issued an election statement on the eve of the general election in West Germany telling Catholic voters not to vote for the Socialists.

The Committee claims that of the 162 Socialist members of the present Bundestag only 29 are Christian, two are Jewish, and the remainder profess no Church allegiance.

In an obvious reference to Dr. Adenauer's Christian Democratic Party the Committee says that every voter "should ask which party defends the right of individual freedom, promotes a free-enterprise economy, and favours recognition of the German Concordat with the Vatican." Referring to the Social Democrats, it states "The theoretical declarations that the Socialists are not against the Church and that the majority of their voters are Christians does not interest us."

A recent Gallup poll in Austria produced the following interesting results on the question whether the Church should take the initiative in easing the East-West tension: 33 per cent. answered yes, 56 per cent. no, with 11 per cent. undecided. But on the question of Church intervention to secure the banning of the atomic bomb 50 per cent. were in favour and 40 per cent. against, with the balance undecided.

### *Dissident Catholics*

Pekin radio has been giving much publicity to a conference of 24 Roman Catholic Bishops and some 200 priests, together with representative nuns and laity, who claimed to represent three million Chinese Catholics.

The conference set up a Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association which, while desiring to obey the Vatican in matters of faith and morals, decided to cut all political and economic ties with Rome. Their two main grievances were an instruction forbidding Roman Catholics to join any organisation headed by the Communist Party and a refusal to confirm the election by Chinese clergy of a dignitary of the Shanghai diocese. It is said that there are 4,000,000 Roman Catholics in China, and this action has caused strong opposition from other bishops who regard it as another attempt to set up a national church in China.

The Catholic Herald reports that Radio Vatican has warned Catholics everywhere in a message in 22 languages of a new attempt thought up by Moscow to get Catholics to break with "the imperialist Vatican" while remaining loyal to the Catholic faith. Similar attempts are being made in Poland and Hungary.

The Vatican paper "Osservatore Romano" complains of the stupidity of Westerners in accepting as genuine Communist inspired statements reporting alleged agreements between the Church and the State. It adds: "There can be no agreement. There can be no co-existence. The fight between Christianity and Communism is always on."

### *Co-existence*

Meanwhile Dr. Niemoller, speaking at a five-days' institute on world Christianity in America, has declared that racial co-existence rather than co-existence between Christians and Communists is "the really crucial question of our generation." He asked: "How will co-existence be possible when the predominance of the white man will have to give way to the rulership of the masses of Asia and Africa?"

### *"Check our Archbishop"*

The Association of Catholic Laymen of New Orleans have asked the Pope to request their Archbishop to take no further steps to support racial integration in schools. The Association also asked the Pope to overrule the Archbishop's order to them to disband. It is not likely that the Pope will give a direct reply since he has already made the position of the Catholic Church on racial discrimination perfectly clear in his first encyclical letter in October, 1939, when he declared "all men to be equal sons in the House of God once they were baptised and had entered the Church."

# Cyprus plan

★ FROM PAGE ONE

Greek Cypriots. There are more Turkish workers in the inter-racial trade unions than in the separate Turkish unions, and they have joined in protests against British repressive policy.

**One thing is as clear as the glowing, sunbathed daylight we are enjoying in Athens. The partition of Cyprus, suggested by Mr. Lennox-Boyd, offers no solution. The Greeks and Turks live side by side in Cypriot villages and towns; there are no separate Greek and Turk areas. They lived in cordial friendliness until the British Government encouraged Turkey to conduct its campaign against self-determination.**

One thing has become absolutely clear from our discussions with the Greek Ministers and Archbishop Makarios. They are prepared to give the fullest guarantees, under international authority, to the Turks.

If the people of Cyprus should decide in favour of uniting with Greece, the Greek Government would be ready to give a pledge in association with the United Nations that the island would never be used to endanger Turkish security. The Greek Government would also be prepared to enter into an agreement with Turkey ensuring its economic interests in Cyprus.

## Self-determination

Archbishop Makarios showed himself in his talks with us ready to go to the furthest limits to guarantee the Turkish population minority rights. He said he was anxious to discuss with the Turkish representatives any methods they had in mind for ensuring their liberties in education and religion and their rights of land tenure. He was prepared that such guarantees should have international safeguards.

The one thing he was not prepared to concede was the right of the minority to prevent self-determination by the whole people.

The United Nations will probably renew its demand that the British Government shall negotiate a settlement in accordance with the principles of its Charter. It was assumed, when earlier this year the United Nations adopted a resolution to this effect, that the British Government would negotiate with the Cypriot people. Instead, it has made futile attempts to negotiate with the Greek and Turkish Governments.

**But this course denies the United Nations principle of self-determination. The future of Cyprus must be decided by the people of Cyprus. Negotiations should take place with their representatives.**

Britain has little time to act if renewed bloodshed is to be avoided in Cyprus. Already British reputation in the world has suffered by the Suez disaster and our recent military intervention in Oman. Our moral standing will fall to zero if we continue to resist the claim of the Cypriot people to self-determination.

## Military base

Arising from our talks in Athens, I make four suggestions:

1. **Immediate withdrawal of the Emergency Laws and the release of the prisoners and detainees.**
2. **Negotiations with a representative Cypriot delegation.**
3. **A limited period of independence, without union with Greece.**
4. **Followed by full self-determination.**

This plan would give the Greek and Turkish peoples in Cyprus an opportunity to restore the fraternity they enjoyed before the troubles of the last four years. It would give time for the Greek and Turkish Government to negotiate an understanding. It might be that after an experience of independence the Cypriot people would desire to maintain this status.

As for the British military base, the decision must be made by the Cypriot people themselves. Arshbishop Makarios has expressed himself against it. To impose a base against the will of the Cypriot people would be tyranny. In practice, it would be worthless, because there can be no military security among an antagonistic population.

**The urgent need is to insist that Britain should agree to negotiate with the Cypriot people. When Parliament meets this demand should be made imperatively by the Labour Party.**

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A SICK REFUGEE CHILD NEEDS YOUR HELP-NOW

*"Will there be some more for me?" An under-nourished child looks anxiously towards the helper serving soup.*

In Korea, 5,500 hungry children look to us for a nourishing meal each day. With the aid of Governmental and U.N. supplies, coupled with devoted work on the part of our helpers, this is done for as little as **1d. per meal.**

A relief worker in the Near East reports that mothers carry their sick babies, suffering from malnutrition, many miles when one of our regular consignments of milk powder is being distributed.

Relief is also being sent to refugees and other homeless peoples in many parts of the world, including Hong Kong, Persia, Haiti and Japan.

**£1** provides a meal for 240 destitute children in Korea.

**£5** covers a quarter of the cost of rehousing a refugee in Hong Kong ( a simple cottage for 4 people costs £80).

**Send to Pax Relief, Barclays Bank, Old Bank, High Street, Oxford.**

**DISCARDED CLOTHING**

*Still Urgently Needed*

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**Oxford Pax, c/o Davies, Turner & Co., 50a Bourne St., London, S.W.1**

OXFORD COMMITTEE FOR **FAMINE RELIEF**

*(Reg'd. War Charities Act, 1940)*

*SUPPORTERS INCLUDE: Mr. Laurence Housman, Dame Sybil Thorndike, Miss Vera Brittain, Rev. George F. MacLeod (Iona Community).*


# Pilgrimage ends: another begins

### *Walking and talking for peace*

AFTER nine weeks of walking, the Hungary and Egypt Pilgrimage arrived in Strasbourg, the official end of their journey, on June 18.

One of the group, a Quaker, has decided to continue walking, alone.

After a meeting, held under the auspices of "Our Home is the World" Movement, the Hungary and Egypt Pilgrimage Committee decided to walk from Munich to the Hungarian border during August.

This activity will be the first of a series which will take place under the title of "Pilgrimage for Peace."

**The Hungary and Egypt Pilgrimage has covered a distance of 1,180 kilometres, passing through Manchester, Stoke, Birmingham, Coventry, Bedford, London, Chatham, Canterbury, Dover, Ostende, Lille, Metz and Nancy. Altogether 75 people took part.**

It was the result of a call to youth from Philip Toynbee, who, after the shocking events of November, 1956, suggested that there should be a protest and penance march through Europe to Budapest. Later, when a committee had been formed, it was decided that Budapest was out of the question, and that Strasbourg, symbolical capitol of Europe, should be the destination.

## At Strasbourg

The pilgrims enjoyed consideration and kindness almost everywhere they went. In England, almost every night they were lodging in Quaker meeting houses or church halls belonging to several different denominations.

Several people felt like sharing the walk with the pilgrims.

**Pastor Vernier, of Maubeurge, France, gave a sermon on pilgrimage, collected funds and joined in the walk.**

Speaking at the Strasbourg meeting, Mrs. Hemlata Devi compared the present method of pilgrimage with the efforts of other people who had taken to walking and meeting the people as a means toward a better way of life. She said that 2,500 years ago Buddha had left his family and kingdom, Christ had walked and talked too, and, finally, He had had to carry the Cross for His wayward fellow beings. Gandhi had walked and mingled with the people, and now Vinoba Bhave was doing the same.

She concluded:

"Living spiritual experience is necessary to bring back understanding and wisdom. Once we have gone through this experience it is difficult to degrade ourselves or to allow others to be degraded through face-saving cowardice, ignorant prejudice or self-destructive avarice.

"Christ began by asking people to share. Are we sharing enough? In these days of intolerance let us begin individually by sharing the suffering voluntarily, to be together in understanding with those who have inflicted suffering as the ultimate result of our individual, communal and national indifference and irresponsibility."

## "Pilgrimage for Peace"

Four people, three Indians and a German, set out on the "Pilgrimage for Peace" from Stuttgart on August 8 in the direction of the Austrian border.

**By the time they had reached Esslingen, where a halt was called, the pilgrims numbers had grown to nine. A discussion meeting was held in which 60 people joined showing considerable interest.**

The pilgrims digressed from their route from time to time to visit towns which they felt would be interested in their mission. They returned to their route by hitch-hiking, discussing the aims of their pilgrimage with those who gave them lifts.

During the meetings held in the towns the pilgrims asked their audiences to follow the example of an American and a German woman of eating only a simple meal one day in the week in remembrance of the hungry and suppressed.

Families observing this day are asked to set aside the money thus saved as a private fund which will be sent later to those in need in whatever form it should be decided most suitable. They are also urged to sit together and read aloud passages from the sacred books of various religions in order to bring understanding of many different outlooks.

# PACIFIST PORTRAIT

## The Rev. J. B. Th. Hugenholtz

## *On trial in 1915, his fight against war goes on*

### By Neik Verkruisen

AT the age of 67, the Rev. J. B. Th. Hugenholtz is still the most active person in the Dutch peace movement. He finds time for work with several organisations and writing many articles.

● **During World War I, when he was a young minister in the village of Vledder, he campaigned for conscientious objection to military conscription. For this he was brought to trial in 1915. His case was finally dismissed, but not until it had attracted wide attention.**

With the famous Dutch pacifist theoretician Bart. de Ligt, Mr. Hugenholtz was from 1913 a leading member of the League of Christian Socialists.

●

He was a founder-member of "Brotherhood in Christ," founded in 1918 by Kees Boeke and his wife, Betty Boeke-Cadbury. (The "Bilthoven-movement," from which emerged the International Fellowship of Reconciliation in October, 1919, and Service Civil International* were also founded at the Boeke home in Bilthoven.)

**●Mr. Hugenholtz in 1924 founded the Dutch "No More War" federation. That same year, with Prof. Dr. G. J. Heering, he founded "Kerk en Vrede" (Church and Peace), which is affiliated with the International Fellowship of Reconciliation. It is still one of the most influential Dutch peace organisations.**

The following year he founded the National Peace Action. In 1931 it was transformed into the Peace Bureau at The Hague, the work of which ended only when the Nazis over-ran the country. Part of this work is now done by the Central Dutch Peace Bureau (BEDA).

*"Respect for the human personality, inviolability of our fellow-men, willingness to overcome evil by good, these are the golden rules of the Gospel of the Cross."*—Hugenholtz.

**●After the war he helped organise the Dutch FOR again, and in 1946 ANVA—the General Dutch Peace Bureau, which is associated with the War Resisters' International.**

●

Mr. Hugenholtz has also been active on the international level. On his initiative the International Union of Anti-militarist Ministers and Clergymen was founded in 1928. In 1947, together with Gerald Bailey and Capper-Johnson,he organised the International Liaison Committee of Organisations for Peace (ILCOP).

**●In addition to his pacifist work, he is interested in promoting the co-operation of the various Christian denominations. In this work he edits the monthly paper of the OEcumenical Council of Churches in the Netherlands and is secretary of one of its sub-committees.**

The Dutch organisation for International Assistance, of which Prince Bernhard is now general chairman, owes its existence to the initiative and work since 1953 of the Mr. Hugenholtz. His wife never ceases to give him all possible support.

**The SCI section in Britain is known as International Voluntary Service for Peace.*

# *Letters to the Editor*

## Young Quakers and the Russian Orthodox Church

I AM sorry that David Harper, the leader of the young Quakers who went to Moscow as observers on our Christian delegation of over 230, speaks of the Russian Orthodox Church as "a rather dead organisation." This statement is incorrect and irresponsible. Russian Orthodoxy may not be a brand of Christianity which is acceptable to Quakers; nevertheless, the Eastern Orthodox are the largest single body of Christians after the Roman Catholics!

I am sure I speak for the majority of our Christian delegation when I say that on the contrary we found the Russian Orthodox Church *extremely alive*. Between 20 to 30 Russian Orthodox churches were visited, and we found that every single church had at least two services, even on weekdays. On Sundays it was quite impossible to get into an Orthodox church without special arrangements. The Moscow Theological Academy in Zagorsk has 250 young theological students and the monastery 98 monks, mostly young.

There is a waiting list for theological students. Only men between 18 and 40 are considered who have completed their full Secondary education. There are 35,000 clergy in the Russian Orthodox Church according to the Rector of the Moscow Theological Academy, and new churches and seminaries are being constantly opened.

I am sorry the young Quakers made no public statement while in Moscow about their attitude to war and A-bomb tests.—**XENIA FIELDING CLARKE, Chairman of Christian Commission.**

*David Harper writes*:

IN some ways the Russian Orthodox Church might be seen to be alive, and indeed I am sure that we all found valuable facets of belief and practice which the Church is holding on to and from which we all might learn something. The phrase "a rather dead organisation" has been quoted out of context, and I am sorry for any misunderstandings it may have caused. I was thinking of the Church more in terms of a living force embracing the whole of life. Christ's life and death symbolise to me the integration of the spiritual and material world, and a live church is one which will work for social, industrial and political matters by all means available, including its members taking an active part in politics.

In Russia, where all material progress is due to the State and where the Church only claims responsibility for man's spiritual life, it is the former which appears to be alive and progressing. However, I realise that we have only begun to understand the Orthodox Church, and that we have much more to learn.—**DAVID HARPER, 2, Berrylands Road, Surbiton, Surrey.**

## Acceptance of war

"PEOPLE are so alarmed at the H-bomb that all other weapons are considered almost respectable," a man remarked recently.

Even with pacifists H-bombs and H-bomb tests have taken the place of war itself as the great evil. Non-pacifists feel that they are not odd when they speak in public and take part in parades against this latest and most logical manifestation of warfare. They forget that each new war has, ever since the stone and sling age, produced a newer and "better" weapon, and fail to realise that it is their own acceptance of war that has brought this evil upon them.

Unless they renounce war altogether, it must inevitably be the rocket and the H-bomb next time.—**WINIFRED GREENFIELD, 16A, Hillside Gardens, London, N.6.**

## Christian pacifism

HAVING recently made extensive research into the history of the Early Church, I must disagree with the Rev. Foley's statement that the Christian Church was entirely pacifist for the first four centuries.

It is true that until the reign of Constantine, the majority of Christians refused to join the Roman Emperor's armed forces, but not always for strictly pacifist reasons. What had originally been a refusal to depart from the essential teachings of the Mystic of Galilee had hardened with the passing of time into a refusal to take the military oath to pagan Emperors who were enemies of their faith.

This is quite evident from the fact that when Constantine, by his professed sympathy with that faith, became the Christians' friend and protector, there was no more talk of conscientious objection to war by the State Church. In 335 A.D., when the Emperor made the bishops aware of his plans for war against the Persian pagan, Sapor, their enthusiasm for what they visualised as a war against paganism was so great that, according to Eusebius, they declared their intention to accompany Constantine into the field.

This so pleased the Emperor that he had his tent made in the shape of a church. From that time onward the sanctifying of murderous campaigns for the supposed protection or propagation of the Christian faith became the policy of Christendom, leading directly and inevitably from 'holy' wars to the H-bomb.—**ESME WYNNE-TYSON, "Clarwyn," East Beach, Selsey, Sussex.**

## Working together

I WOULD appeal to both my fellow Yorkshiremen, Edward Bray and Albert Leaper, to cease their futile sparring on the relative merits of membership of the Labour Party or of the Fellowship Party. Both are deeply concerned to further pacifism; Edward Bray rightly sees the major drawbacks of starting a Pacifist Party from scratch; Albert Leaper correctly reminds us of the basic undemocratic construction of the Labour Party.

Let them each follow the path they feel will best serve our cause, but please do not waste valuable Peace News-print on trying to persuade the rest of us to their party-line. As a convinced pacifist-anarchist, I reject their arguments and condemn both their houses. Surely the solution is for all of us to devote a little more energy working *together* in the PPU. If the PPU has failed it is because of the quality of ourselves, the members. I cannot feel that either the Fellowship or the Labour Parties can boast of Supermen in their ranks.—**KEN CHADWICK, 35, Berkeley Avenue, Leeds 8.**

## U.S. Mania

AMERICAN opposition to the visit of Americans to China is certainly illogical. If no American is to visit China because the Chinese killed American citizens, then they should have no sort of relationship with the Japanese, whose action at Pearl Harbour brought Americans into the war.—**FRANCIS J. WHITE, Little Dene, St. Mawes.**

## Watches not to blame

A CURRENT advertisement in the glossy magazines tells us that "Men who guide the destinies of the world wear R-l-x watches". Should it not be made clear at once that the result casts no reflection on the watch manufacturers?—**LESLIE J. HALE, 35 Henry Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.**

## Humanism and pacifism

THE holding of the second conference of the International Humanist and Ethical Union in London at the end of July is an indication of the growing belief in humanism as a way of life. The fact that the British Section (the Ethical Union) supports such organisations as the National Peace Council, Racial Unity, the Howard League for Penal Reform, and the International League for the Rights of Man indicates the healthy outlook of its members.

Although active membership is no doubt small, it is nevertheless influential, and humanists are prominent in the spheres of Science and Public Affairs. Consequently, it would be well if pacifists do not ignore this growing movement, and if those who have no belief in any deity and for whom, in the words of Dick Sheppard, "Pacifism is . . . a logical deduction, a philosophic necessity, an intellectual reality based on a study of the sciences, of sociology, anthropology, politics, history, economics," were to take an active part in it.

Indeed it may well be that there is a need for an "Ethical Pacifist Fellowship" similar to those Fellowships which are active in the various Churches.—**E. WALKER CORBY, 57, Melbourne Court, Anerley Rd., London, S.E.20.**

# BEGINNINGS OF REVOLUTION

*The outstanding German pacifist theoretician, Dr. Nikolaus Koch, talks about non-violence and the community centre he is building in an interview with Terence Chivers.*

"HE who would make a non-violent revolution must have courage, intelligence, facts and initiative"—these were the words of Dr. Nikolaus Koch, well known among pacifists in Germany for his works on non-violence, when I met him in his home recently.

One knows after a few moments conversation with Dr. Koch that he is a man dedicated to such a revolution.

Centre of his activities is an old house perched nearly on the crest of a hill on the outskirts of the small industrial town of Witten. Situated just to the rear of this old house is Haus Bommern, a community centre, which Dr. Koch and an enthusiastic group of young friends are building.

Already it has been two years under construction, but within a few months it should be completed. Building is dependent upon the availability of funds which Dr. Koch must find from his own resources.

### *Behind the iron curtain*

Haus Bommern will be a centre for the study of non-violence, in which a community will live and work, Dr. Koch told me. With Dortmund and Hagen on either side and a panoramic view of rolling pine forests to the rear, it is well situated high up, overlooking Witten.

Chief topic of our conversation was non-violence. "The conscription law in Germany is destroying the conscience; it is corrupting the democratic elements in our country," continued Dr. Koch. He did not believe in armed defence, and "when we (the pacifists) show another way, people will follow," he added.

**"When I went behind the iron curtain with a small group the Communists said: 'If 100 groups like yours were to come there would be no iron curtain.'"**

In his view "little groups in Germany have to take the initiative with the use of non-violence," but when they do "they will find themselves in conflict with the Government."

Dr. Koch spoke highly of the Freundschaftsheim, the centre for pacifist studies located in North Germany.

### *Social practice*

He could not spare long in conversation as his help was needed on the construction of Haus Bommern.

**As he strode out towards the building he said: "The Freundschaftsheim and Haus Bommern are the beginnings of revolution in Germany."**

Within a few minutes Agnes Rosler, a co-worker of Dr. Koch's, arrived. We spent some while in discussion before she joined Dr. Koch at the building site.

Speaking of pacifism, she said that basically it was a religious and moral issue, but it had been hemmed in by a circle of traditional Christianity. Non-violence, she felt, had a social message.

Haus Bommern she saw as a centre for revolutionary social practice. There had been many opportunities for such social work which had not been grasped. "Many are now past, but still some exist," she said.

The Gandhian doctrine of self-help had particular significance which could be applied in many spheres.

In particular she thought there was a great need among young people who did not know what to do with their leisure time. "We need a new kind of youth work and organisation," she declared.

We should seek constructive work: "We need to go to the administrators and see how we can help them," she concluded.

# DIARY

As this is a free service we reserve the right to select for publication notices sent in. We nevertheless desire to make it as complete a service as we reasonably can, and therefore urge organisers of events to:
1. Send notices to arrive not later than Mon. a.m.
2. Include: Date, **TOWN, Time, Place** (hall, street); nature of event; speakers, organisers (and secretary's address).

**Sunday, September 15**

**LONDON, W.C.1:** 2.30 p.m. Friends International Centre, 32 Tavistock Sq. Conf. for prospective conscientious objectors. Speaker: Brian Reed. Tea provided. Women also welcome. SoF.

**Monday, September 16**

**SOUTHEND-ON-SEA:** 8 p.m.; Wesley Church Hall, Elm Road, Leigh. "Any Questions." Panel: Rev. Wm. Hodgkins, MA, Coun. W. H. Clough, Mrs. L. M. Alexander, JP, Tom Parrinder (Scout Commissioner). FoR.

**SOUTHAMPTON:** 8 p.m.; "Any Questions." PPU Friends Mtg. Ho., Ordnance Road. All welcome.

**Tuesday, September 17**

**UPMINSTER:** 8 p.m.; St. Mary's Lane School (nr. The Bell). Speaker: Alec Beckman, "Whither South Africa?" Hornchurch Way To Peace Group, 52 Fleet Avenue, Upminster.

**Thursday, September 19**

**LEYTONSTONE:** 8 p.m.; Speaker: George Bush, "Ethics and Morality." PPU Friends Mtg. Ho., E.10 and E.11 Group.

**Friday, September 20**

**GRAVESEND:** 8 p.m.; Service of Rededication—St. George's. Speaker: Lewis MacLachlan. FoR.

**LONDON LOCAL TRIBUNAL** for COs, Fulham Town Hall (opposite Fulham Broadway Und. Station). 10.30 a.m. and 1.15 p.m. Public admitted.

**Saturday, September 21**

**EPSOM.** 3.45 p.m. 3 St. Martin's Avenue. Poster Parade to meeting in Rosebery Park (Speakers: Sybil Morrison, Stuart Morris). 5.30 p.m. tea at Methodist Church Hall, Ashley Road. 7.0 p.m. public meeting "Peace Is Possible." (Speakers: Donald Chessell, Stuart Morris, Sybil Morrison, Minnie Pallister; Chairman: James L. Henderson). Epsom and District Peace Fellowship.

**GLOUCESTER:** 3 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., PPU Western Area AGM, Rally and Auction. Details: Ron Barns, 4 Grange Drive, Bridgwater.

**MANCHESTER:** 7.30 p.m.; STOP THE TESTS NOW! Speaker: Ivor Montague. Questions welcomed. Sketch by Unity Theatre. Refreshments. Admission 6d. Manchester Peace Committee.

**Tuesday, September 24**

**LONDON:** 7.30 p.m.; To introduce Myrtle Solomon, PPU part-time organiser for the London area. Dick Sheppard House. All welcome.

**Thursday, September 26**

**LEYTONSTONE:** 8 p.m.; Group Discussion. PPU Friends Mtg. Ho., E.10 and E.11 Group.

**HULL:** 3 p.m.; Twenty-first Anniversary Celebration of the Peace Centre, at Bond St. Please come or let us have your address—Secretary, 22 Barrington Ave. PPU.

**Saturday, September 28**

**RUGBY:** 7 p.m.; Public Forum on International Affairs. PPU.

## *Every week:*

### SATURDAYS

**LIVERPOOL:** 8 p.m.; Pier Head. Open-air meeting of Liverpool and District Peace Board

### SUNDAYS

**HYDE PARK:** 6.30 p.m.; Pacifist Youth Action Group. Every Sunday. PYAG.

**GLASGOW:** 8 p.m.; at Queen's Park Gates. PPU Meeting. Open-air.

### SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

**LONDON:** Weekend Workcamps, cleaning and redecorating the homes of old-age pensioners. IVSP, 72 Oakley Sq., London, N.W.1.

### MONDAYS

**SHIPLEY:** 7.30 p.m.; PPU, Labour Party Rooms, Westgate, Shipley.

### TUESDAYS

**MANCHESTER:** 1-2 p.m.; Deansgate Blitz Site. Christian pacifist open-air mtg. Local Methodist ministers and others. MPF.

### WEDNESDAYS

**KIDBROOKE:** 8 p.m.; 141 Woolacombe Rd. Talks, plays, discussion, music, radio, etc. Fellowship Party.

### THURSDAYS

**GLASGOW:** 8 p.m.; Corner of Blythswood Street and Sauchiehall Street. Open-air Meeting. Glasgow H-bomb Committee.

**LEYTONSTONE:** 8 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Bush Road. E.10 and E.11 Group. PPU.

**LONDON, W.C.1:** 1.20-1.40 p.m.; Church of St. George the Martyr, Queen Sq., Southampton Row. Weekly lunch-hour Service of Intercession for World Peace. Conducted by Clergy and laymen of different denominations.

### FRIDAYS

**BIRMINGHAM:** 5 p.m. onwards; Bull Street Meeting House (outside) Peace News Selling.

***A history of those who have been against British foreign policy***

# THE DISSENTERS

## Peter Brock reviews

**The Trouble Makers**, by A. J. P. Taylor, Hamish Hamilton, 18s.

WRITERS of diplomatic history usually tend to regard each country as a unity, as if no disagreement existed in "France" or "England," etc., to the foreign policy pursued by the Government in power.

Nevertheless, at most periods controversy, often fierce and uncompromising, has raged over the most vital issues; and this is particularly true of England, where non-conformity has never been confined to the purely religious field.

In this book Mr. A. J. P. Taylor, himself the author of several volumes of "orthodox" diplomatic history, has sought to trace the story of English dissent over

**BOOKS**

foreign policy from Charles James Fox's opposition to the younger Pitt's crusade against revolutionary France down to the Labour Party's campaign against the international policy of the National Government during the nineteen-thirties. The book is a reprint of lectures first given at Oxford and then on the BBC Third Programme, and is written with Mr. Taylor's usual verve and acerbity.

Mr. Taylor at the outset distinguishes between, on the one hand, "disagreement" as to which powers should be selected for allies and which, as potential enemies, where no fundamental issue of principle is at stake, and, on the other, radical "dissent" which expresses a revolt against the underlying assumptions of conventional foreign policy.

★

The author does not attempt to pass judgment as between the dissenters and the exponents of government policy. He writes as "a charitable observer" intent only to carry out a critical examination of the views of the dissenters, views which are indeed of great importance, since more often than not later generations have come unwillingly to accept them as their own. "If you want to know what the foreign policy of this country will be in twenty or thirty years' time," writes Mr. Taylor, "find out what the dissenting minority are saying now."

English dissent on foreign policy has taken two forms. One wing, of whom David Urquhart, the mid-nineteenth-century protagonist of a crusade of the West against Russia, is a typical example, advocated universal interference in the name of justice and international law—even to the point of war. Urquhart's political adversaries, the Quaker John Bright and his partner in the campaign for free trade, Richard Cobden, may be taken as representative of the other stream in radical dissent, the supporters of non-intervention, even to the point of isolationism.

Both wings, however, were united in the conviction that foreign policy should be based on moral principles and not, as official diplomacy claimed, on the balance of power and national self-interest; and in each case this has usually been accompanied by an intense belief in the moral depravity of governments and foreign offices.

Mr. Taylor, therefore has considerable justification for treating together both the bellicose interventionists and the pacifically inclined non-interventionists.

★

Pacifists will probably find the last three chapters dealing with the present century of greatest interest. The outstanding dissenters of its first three decades, men like Norman Angell, H. N. Brailsford, the Buxton brothers, Lowes Dickinson, Ramsay Macdonald, E. D. Morel, Bertrand Russell, etc., though in most cases not absolute pacifists, took up at anti-war stand when hostilities broke out in 1914.

Moreover, the outlook of the pacifist movement on international affairs (indeed, not of pacifists only, but, as Mr. Taylor points out, of public opinion in general) has to a large extent been moulded by the books and pamphlets of the dissenters of this period. It was due in particular to Morel and his colleagues in the Union of Democratic Control that radicals and left-wingers from being pro-French and supporters of the national rights of the peoples of Eastern Europe became increasingly favourable to German claims and hostile to those of Germany's neighbours to the East.

There was much indeed that was sound in the ideas of the UDC—but, as a reading of Mr. Taylor's account brings out, much too, that does not wear well in the light of subsequent events.

The dissenters had many shortcomings which Mr. Taylor does not attempt to conceal. But he has shown—and here perhaps lies the chief merit of his book—that, despite the neglect of orthodox diplomatic historians, the tradition of radical dissent over foreign policy has contributed much of value to English political life, and is on that account worthy of further study.

# PPU float in Carnival

**Southend Peace Council** again entered a float for the Southend Carnival this year. its theme, from Thomas a Kempis, was "All men desire peace," but few demand the things that make for Peace." The main slogan across the centre was in the form of a jigsaw—war on the front, peace on the back. War was made up of Fear, Mistrust, Arms Race, Selfish National Interests, World Poverty and Disease, and Public Apathy. Peace was composed of Trust and Goodwill, Total Disarmament, Racial toleration, Help for the Poorer Peoples, and Active Public Concern.

# *Experimenters for peace*

● FROM PAGE TWO

In fact, Switzerland seems virtually "virgin soil"—and so do Finland, Italy, Spain and countries in Eastern Europe.

Individual penetration (real missionary effort) is needed here. One of our members is at present in East Germany, and we hope to send one or more to Poland next year.

I shall be speaking to group meetings and schools in France just before Christmas. This is a country where it has so far been impossible to build up FOR *groups* of young people, though we have loyal individuals there.

The terrible prison sentences imposed on COs, with the loss of many civil rights, deter many from active peace work, and we who are not involved in this situation have no right to judge those who are thus deterred, while doing all we can by way of witness.

**Belgium is another place where there is powerful political (and in some quarters religious) opposition to pacifism. There young peace workers witness largely through political action very vigorous action on the streets and in trade unions.**

There are keen peace groups in Liège and Brussels to which some FOR members belong.

In Austria (where conscientious objection is recognised) there are FOR members campaigning in Vienna and Graz, and now that their energies are no longer diverted solely to aid for Hungarian refugees, it is hoped to build up youth groups there.

In Germany keen individuals are working through existing channels, e.g., work camps; in Holland, Norway and Denmark there are good chances for advance.

How many of us are there to attempt all this? About 15 on the full European Youth Committee, representing, say, a hundred FOR young people. Only a handful in face of the task.

But numbers are not everything, as Gideon found out. We must "attempt great things for God."


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# TUC and the bombs

● FROM PAGE ONE

**The Government must be compelled to listen to the voice of the people." The conference applauded Mr. Bond's challenge.**

Mr. Jim Gardner, the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers, seconded the motion. He reminded the delegates that the Government now admitted there was no protection against the hydrogen bomb. Mr. Duncan Sandys had said that in the event of war the defence would be concentrated on the bases.

"The British people resent anything of the kind," he declared. "They resent policies that inevitably lead to the tests and war."

He laid great stress on the cost of nuclear weapons and the constructive uses to which the money could be put instead.

**The trade union movement must not stand by, he said, while the enormous potentiality for good that nuclear energy offered was diverted into an arms race.**

It must protest to the Government on every occasion and say: "We want to live to enjoy the abundance that proper use of atomic energy makes possible."

**By united action of the whole trade union, Labour and Co-operative movements it is possible, he said, to compel a new direction of Government policy and an immediate end to the hydrogen bomb.**

Speaking in support of the motion, Bob Edwards, MP, General Secretary of the Chemical Workers' Union, said that British defence expenditure was now £1,500,000,000 a year—12s. a week for every man, woman and child in the country.

NATO defence was now costing about £1,000,000 an hour, and the Soviet Union was probably spending at least half that amount.

"When we visualise this mountain of wealth and we think what could be done with it—the deserts that could be made into fertile plains—if we could only stop this suicidal madness man could live a colourful and a carefree life, and even the dreams of the Utopians could be surpassed," he said.

### *Urgent*

Instead, the Governments pressed on with bigger and more powerful weapons.

**"And what have we achieved?" he asked. "We have achieved the ultimate weapon. We have reached the Nth degree of human stupidity, and the time has come to go over the heads of the statesmen and the brass hats and appeal to the common people of the world to stop it—to say that if only a few children die as an aftermath of nuclear tests, then it is a crime against humanity."**

Mr. B. Walsh (Colliery Overmen), a new member of the TUC General Council, said that the people wanted peace. The Governments called themselves peace-loving, and yet went on making "these terrible weapons."

Mr. E. Marsden, of the Constructional Engineering Union, said he believed the Government would be compelled to act if the trade unions "really demonstrated." "The position is urgent. We must act now. I am certain the workers would be prepared to use their industrial strength on this vital issue."

## This boy's life

FROM PAGE ONE

One does not have to be a pacifist to see the madness of this nuclear weapons race—now approaching lunacy with the eagerness of both sides to get intercontinental rockets to deliver H-bombs.

These weapons are both the logical development of modern war and a more radical break from "conventional" weapons than was the change from bows and arrows to gunpowder.

**To get rid of these threats to humanity requires an even more radical break.**

It is admitted there is no possible military defence against H-bombs, and fewer people than before still have much confidence in "deterrents."

### LABOUR PARTY

Resolution No. 142 for the Labour Party Conference reads: "This Conference calls for a Royal Commission to be set up to consider the possibilities of unarmed resistance as a national defence policy."

Some prominent members of the Labour Party have urged the Constituency Labour Parties to consider supporting this resolution, and the Labour Peace Fellowship have sent to these parties a copy of Commander Sir Stephen King-Hall's "Reflections on Defence" with a list stating where further information on the subject can be obtained.

**If the Labour Party Conference passes this resolution it will be clear that another crucial step has been taken towards a lasting peace. Much will, of course, still remain to be done.**

**It is the future of human beings, such as this boy, which is at stake. We hope that the Labour movement will rise to the challenge before it.**

## *US pamphlet*

**The first pamphlet** to be produced in the U.S. on the scientific hazards of radioactive fallout was issued in August by the California offices of the Friends Committee on Legislation (Quakers). Entitled "Questions and Answers about Nuclear Tests," this 16-page pamphlet sells for 10 cents a copy, 12 for $1, and 100 for $7. A first edition of 10,000 copies is being published. Order from FCL at 1830 Sutter Street, San Francisco 15, California.

### CONFERENCE FOR CO's

**MONDAY, September 15, 2.30 p.m., at the Friends' International Centre, 32 Tavistock Square, W.C.1. Speaker: Brian Reed (Secretary, Central Board for Conscientious Objectors). Chairman: Eric Sly (Chairman, CBCO). Young women also welcomed. Opportunity for questions and discussion. Tea provided.**

**Meeting arranged by the London and Middlesex Quarterly Meeting Peace Committee.**

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## *STRATEGY AND THE ANTARCTIC*

ACTIVITY in the Antarctic is a hundred times greater than before the war, says Dr. G. C. L. Bertram, a former Director of the Scott Polar Research Institute. Strategy and politics rather than science were the main reasons for the increased activity during the International Geophysical Year.

"It is difficult to get money from Governments for fundamentally scientific reasons," he said, "so there must be a strong motive for these activities."

"A few far-sighted Government officials have realised that you can go a very long way under the cloak of science without letting the world know just what you are doing . . ."

New Zealand, Australia, Britain, France and Norway are claimants to territory in the area. Neither the U.S. nor Russia have made such claims.

## Calculating intelligence

QUAKERS in South Bavaria, Germany, have issued two leaflets, both of which begin with the following paragraph:

"We know that in the world of today it is the coolly calculating intelligence that arrives at decisions. When we as Quakers apply that same intelligence to the present situation we realise that violence is useless and only non-violence can resolve international conflicts."

One of the leaflets then goes on to point out the fallacy and uselessness of Civil Defence; the other utters a warning against nuclear tests and appeals to every citizen to take his share in the creation of an informed and responsible public opinion.

**By Sybil Morrison**

# SAY THE WORD

*Well aware that Russia has challenged the Eisenhower doctrine which offered aid to countries threatened by Communism, Mr. Eisenhower has decided to issue a warning that he is ready to invoke that doctrine. . . . It is not thought that Syria would be foolish enough to attack any of her neighbours and thus set in motion American intervention. . . . The eight heavy transport planes which will take off to-morrow with defensive arms for Jordan will be followed by more for Arab countries who feel themselves threatened by Syria.*

—Sunday Times, September 8, 1957.

THE sea, blue green, flecked with white, which glitters silver as the sun flashes on it, distracts my eye, and clean, white paper before me, I sit in the sunshine at Borth, where the Peace my thoughts, as, pen in hand, and Pledge Union summer conference is taking place this year.

It seems very far removed from the clash of controversy, the roaring jet bombers of Farnborough, the abortive disarmament discussions, and the Pentagon-Kremlin Syria threat.

It has become almost commonplace that the months of August and September should be the time of year when war either threatens or breaks upon an unwilling world.

August 4, September 3, and last year when PPU members were gathered at Borth came the first news of the sudden flaring of a crisis in Suez. Now we read of an arms air lift in the Middle East.

It was, of course, alleged that sending troops to Egypt was in order to "defend" the canal, now the planes en route to Jordan are called "defensive."

That words have lost their meaning is something I have often argued in this column, and almost every day there is some fresh example in newspapers, or on the lips of politicians, of this fact.

The Sunday Times refers to American "intervention," but that is not the word they used when Russia sent troops and tanks to Hungary.

If "intervention" and "defence" mean the use of bombing aeroplanes, tanks, machine-guns and other lethal weapons, their meaning for those involved is no different from war.

There are people who sincerely believe that the Western Powers not only can, but should, defend by war a particular way of life they choose to call democracy.

It does not seem to occur to them that if "defending" a "way of life" means that it becomes necessary to burn and bury alive men, women and children, and to fill the atmosphere with death-dealing, disease-ridden, radio-active substances, it is time to consider a way of life in which such undertakings could have no place.

★

The word "defence" in this respect is a mere cloak to cover up, and to disguise the bitter and appalling truth, which is that if an attempt is made to defend anything at all by such means there will be nothing left to defend.

Words, in fact, have lost their original meanings, as was clearly shown when Mr. Macmillan recently wrote, in reference to disarmament, to Mr. Bulganin: "You have only to say the word." As simple as that!

But the word was one that Mr. Macmillan will not himself even dream of saying. It is the word "Disarm."

For many years disarmament discussions and conferences between the nations, and recently between the Great Powers, have been eagerly supported by the high hopes of people who believe that the word "disarmament" meant "to abandon arms".

In fact, disarmament conferences have never been concerned with disarming, but only with what kind of arms the member nations should have, and each country has been concerned solely with its own conception of security.

It must be faced, sooner or later, that, even if governments, realising that the deterrent value of nuclear weapons is already deteriorating, may decide to abandon nuclear weapons, this is not the same, not even remotely the same, as abandoning the method of war.

Total disarmament is a conception which involves a complete and revolutionary change of motive in all foreign policy. It cannot be achieved, even step by step, without that change of motive.

At present the moral force which, recognising the method of war to be evil, is strong not only to denounce it, but to renounce it for ever, is unknown in the councils of the world.

If "disarmament" is ever to mean "disarm," then some one country must indeed be willing, not only to say the word, but to mean it.

## All-Wales Rally

PLAID CYMRU, the Welsh Nationalist Party, has decided to hold an all-Wales rally at Caernarvon in a month's time to benefit Wales and all Welsh people, it was announced following a special meeting of the Executive Council of the party at Aberystwyth last Saturday.

Dr. R. Tudur Jones, Bangor, the Party Vice-President, says that during the last 50 years over half a million of the best elements of Welsh youth have been compelled to leave north and west Wales to find employment in England.

"That was due to misgovernment," he said, "and it is now high time that the scores of thousands of them who desire to return to satisfying employment in Wales should be provided for.

"We have always called for atomic and other industrial development in north-west Wales, but the Liverpool plan to take possession of all the waters in the Tryweryn watershed will endanger this development," said the President, Mr. Gwynfor Evans.

## Doctor to stay in present job

By MAVIS JAMES

DR. GILLETT, who was directed by a local conscientious objectors tribunal sitting at Fulham to work with the Friends Ambulance Unit, and leave his work as a doctor in the Kent and Canterbury Hospital (reported in Peace News, June 21), applied to the tribunal recently for his conditions to be varied so that he may continue with his work.

He had applied to the FAU and they had not been able to find work for him to do.

Mr. Little, a member of the tribunal, said that it was against the National Service Act to let him stay on in his present job.

Dr. Gillett pointed out that if he had decided to go into the Army he would have been permitted to continue as a doctor.

This surprised the tribunal. Mr. Little said that it wasn't quite the same thing.

**The tribunal decided to vary the order, and to allow Dr. Gillett to remain at his present employment!**

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